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загадки для детей

и

СИЛАИЕ

Сборник загадок для детей
и взрослых
от 3 до 10 лет
и старше

Издано

ЗОДОЗ

Бытовые и бытовые загадки

The PREFACE.

HERE is nothing in which the generality of Mankind are so much mistaken as when they talk of Government. The different Effects of it are obvious to every one, but few can trace its Causes. Most Men having indigested Ideas of the Nature of it, attribute all public Miscarriages to the corruption of Mankind. They think the whole Mass is infected, that it's impossible to make any Reformation, and so submit patiently to their Countries Calamities, or else share in the Spoil : whereas Complaints of this kind are as old as the World, and every Age has thoughts their own the worst. We have not only our own Experience, but the Example of all Times, to prove that Men in the same Circumstances will do the same things, call them by what names of distinction you please. A Government is a mere piece of Clockwork ; and having such Springs and Wheels, must act after such a manner : and therefore the Art is to constitute it so that it must move to the public Advantage. It is certain that every Man will act for his own Interest ; and all wise Governments are founded upon that Principle : So that this whole Mystery is only to make the Interest of the Governors and Governed the same. In an absolute Monarchy, where the whole Power is in one Man, his Interest will be only regarded : In an Aristocracy the Interest of a few ; and in a free Government the Interest of every one. This would be the Case of England if some Abuses that have lately crept into our Constitution were remov'd. The freedom of this Kingdom depends upon the Peoples chusing the House of Commons, who are a part of the Legislature, and have the sole power of giving Money. Were this a true Representative, and free from external Force or private

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Bribery, nothing could pass there but what they thought was for the public Advantage. For their own Interest is so interwoven with the Peoples, that if they act for themselves (which every one of them will do as near as he can) they must act for the common Interest of England. And if a few among them should find it their Interest to abuse their Power, it will be the Interest of all the rest to punish them for it: and then our Government would act mechanically, and a Rogue will as naturally be hang'd as a Clock strike twelve when the Hour is com. This is the Fountain-Head from whence the People expect all their Happiness, and the redress of their Grievances; and if we can preserve them free from Corruption, they will take care to keep every body else so. Our Constitution seems to have provided for it, by never suffering the King (till Charles the Second's Reign) to have a Mercenary Army to frighten them into a Compliance, nor Places or Revenues great enough to bribe them into it. The Places in the King's Gift were but few, and most of them Patent Places for Life, and the rest great Offices of State enjoy'd by single Persons, which seldom fell to the share of the Commons, such as the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Privy-Seal, Lord High-Admiral, &c. and when these Offices were possess'd by the Lords, the Commons were severe Inquisitors into their Actions. Thus the Government of England continu'd from the time that the Romans quitted the Island, to the time of Charles the First, who was the first I have read of that made an Opposition to himself in the House of Commons the road to Preferment; of which the Earl of Strafford and Noy were the most remarkable Instances, who from great Patriots became the chief Assertors of Despotic Power. But this serv'd only to exasperat the rest; for he had not Places enough for all that expected them, nor Money enough to bribe them. 'Tis true, he rais'd great Sums of Money upon the People; but it being without Authority of Parliament, and having no Army to back him, it met with such Difficulties in

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in the raising, that it did him little good, and ended at last in his ruin, tho by the means of a long and miserable War, which brought us from one Tyranny to another; for the Army had got all things into their Power, and govern'd the Nation by a Council of War, which made all Parties join in calling in Charles the Second: So that he came in with the general applause of the People, who in a kind fit gave him a vast Revenue for Life. By this he was enabled to raise an Army, and bribe the Parliament, which he did to the purpose: but being a luxurious Prince, he could not part with great Sums at once. He only fed them from hand to mouth: So that they found it as necessary to keep him in a constant Dependence upon them, as they had upon him. They knew he would give them ready Money no longer than he had absolute necessity for them, and he had not Places enough in his disposal to secure a Majority in the House: for in those early days the art was not foand out of splitting and multiplying Places; as instead of a Lord Tre—r, to have Five Lords of the Tre—ry; instead of a Lord Ad—l to have Seven Lords of the Ad—ty; to have Seven Commissioners of the C—ms, Nine of the Ex—ze, Fourteen of the N—y Office, Ten of the Se—mp Office, Eight of the Pr—ze Office, Sixteen of the Commissioners of Tr—de, Two of the P—st Office, Four of the Transports, Four for Hackny Coaches, Four for Wine-Licenses, Four for the Victualling Office, and multitudes of other Offices which are endless to enumerat. I believe the Gentlemen who have the good Fortune to be in som of these Imployments, will think I complement them, if I shoud say they have not bin better executed, since they were in so many hands, than when in fewer: and I must confess, I see no reason why they may not be made twice as many, and so ad infinitum, unless the number be ascertain'd by Parliament: and what danger this may be to our Constitution, I think of with Horror. For if in Ages to com they shoud be all given to Parliament Men, what will be-

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com of our so much boasted Liberty? what shall become when the Criminal becomes the Judge, and the Malefactors are left to try themselves? We may be sure their common danger will unite them, and they will all stand by one another. I do not speak this by guess; for I have read of a Country where there was a constant Series of mismanagement for many Years together, and yet no body was punish'd: and even in our own Country I believe, som Men now alive can remember the time, when if the King had but twenty more Places in his disposal, or disposed of those he had to the best advantage, the Liberty of England had bin at an end. I would not be understood quite to exclude Parliament-men from having Places; for a Man may serve his Country in two Capacities: but I would not have it to be a Qualification for a Place; because a poor Borough thinks a Man fit to represent them, that therefore he must be a Statesman, a Lawyer, a Soldier, an Admiral, and what not? If this method should be taken in a future Reign, the People must not expect to see Men of Ability or Integrity in any Places, while they hold them by no other tenure than the disservice they do their Country in the House of Commons, and are sure to be turned out upon every prevalent Faction on the other side. They must then never expect to see the House of Commons act vigorously for the Interest either of King or People; but som will servilely comply with the Court to keep their Places, others will oppose it as unreasonably to get them: and those Gentlemen whose designs are for their Countries Interest, will grow weary of the best form of Government in the World, thinking by mistake the fault is in our Constitution. I have heard of a Country, where the Disputes about Offices to the value of thirty thousand Pounds per Annum, have made six Millions ineffectual; what by som Mens prostitute compliance, and others openly clogging the Wheels, it has caus'd Want and Necessity in all kinds of Men, Bribery, Treachery, Profaneness, Atheism, Prodigality, Luxury, and
all

all the Vices that attend a venis and corrupt Administration, and a universal neglect of the Public. It is natural to run from one extreme to another; and this Policy will at last turn upon any Court that uses it: for if they should be resolv'd to give all Officers to Parliament-Men, the People will think themselves under a necessity to obtain a Law that they shall give none, which has bin more than once attempted in our own time. Indeed, tho there may be no great inconvenience in suffering a few Men that have Places to be in that House, such as are in naturally, without any indirect Means, yet it will be fatal so we to have many: for all wise Government's indeavour as much as possible to keep the Legislative and Executive Parts asunder, that they may be a check upon one another. Our Government trusts the King with no part of the Legislative but a Negative Voice, which is absolutely necessary to prevent the Executive. One part of the Duty of the House of Commons is to punish Offenders, and redress the Grievances occasioned by the Executive part of the Government; and how can this be done if they should happen to be the same Persons, unless they would be politic spirited enough to hang or drown themselves?

But in my opinion, in another thing of no less importance, we deviated in Charles the Second's time from our Constitution: for tho we were in a Capacity of punishing Offenders, yet we did not know legally who they were. The Law has bin always very tender of the Person of the King, and therefore has dispos'd the Executive part of the Government in such proper Channels, that whatsoever lesser Excesses are committed, they are not imputed to him, but his Ministers are accountable for them: his Great Seal is kept by his Chancellor, his Revenue by his Treasurer, his Laws are executed by his Judges, his Fleet is manag'd by his Lord High Admiral, who are all accountable for their Misbehavior. Formerly all matters of State and Discretion were debated and resolv'd in the Privy Council, where every

Man

Man subscrib'd his Opinion, and was answerable for it. The late King Charles was the first who broke this most excellent part of our Constitution, by settling a Cabal or Cabinet Council, where all matters of Consequence were debated and resolv'd; and then brought to the Privy Council to be confirmed. The first footsteps we have of this Council in any European Government were in Charles the Ninth's time of France, when resolving to massacre the Protestants, he durst not trust his Council with it, but chose a few Men whom he call'd his Cabinet Council: and considering what a Genealogy it had, 'tis no wonder it has bin so fatal both to King and People. To the King: for whereas our Constitution has provided Ministers in the several parts of the Government to answer for Miscarriages, and to skreen him from the hatred of the People; this on the contrary protects the Ministers, and exposes the King to all the Complaints of his Subjects. And 'tis as dangerous to the People: for whatever Miscarriages there are, no Body can be punisht for them; for they justify themselves by a Sign Manual, or perhaps a privat Direction from the King: and then we have run it so far, that we can't follow it. The consequence of this must be continual Heartburnings between King and People; and no one can see the Event.

A Short
HISTORY
 OF
Standing Armies
 IN
ENGLAND.

If any Man doubts whether a Standing Army is Slavery, Poyer, Mahometism, Paganism, Atheism, or any thing which they please, let him read,

First, The Story of Matbo and Spendius at Carthage, and the Mamalukes of Egypt.

Secondly, The Historys of Strada and Bentivolio, where he will find what work nine thousand Spaniards made in the 17 Provinces, tho the Country was full of fortified Towns, possessed by the Low Country Lords, and they had assistance from Germany, England and France,

Thirdly, The History of Philip de Commines, where he will find that Lewis the 11th enslaved the vast Country of France with 25000 Men,

Men, and that the raising 500 Horse by *Philip of Burgundy* surnamed the Good, was the ruin of those Provinces.

Fourthly, Ludlow's Memoirs, where he will find that an Army raised to defend our Liberties, made footballs of that Parliament, at whose Actions all *Europe* stood amazed, and in a few Years set up ten several sorts of Government contrary to the Genius of the whole Nation, and the opinion of half their own Body: such is the influence of a General over an Army, that he can make them act like a piece of Mechanism, whatever their privat Opinions are.

Lastly, Let him read the Arguments against a Standing Army, the Discourse concerning Militias, the Militia Reform'd, and the Answers to them: but lest all this should not satisfy him, I will here give a short History of Standing Armies in England, I will trace this mystery of Iniquity from the beginning, and show the several steps by which it has crept upon us.

The first footsteps I find of a Standing Army in *England* since the *Romans* left the Island, were in *Richard the 2d's* time, who raised four thousand Archers in *Cheshire*, and suffered them to plunder, live upon free Quarter, beat, wound, ravish and kill wherever they went; and afterwards he called a Parliament, encompassed them with his Archers, forced them to give up the whole power of Parliaments, and make it Treason to endeavour to repeal any of the Arbitrary Constitutions that were then made: but being afterwards obliged to go to *Ireland* to suppress a Rebellion there, the People took advantage of it, and dethron'd him.

The Nation had such a Specimen in this Reign of a Standing Army, that I don't find any King from him to *Charles the 1st*, that attempted keeping up any Forces in time of Peace, except the Yeomen of the Guard, who were constituted by *Henry the 7th*: and tho there were several Armies raised in that time for *French*, *Scotch*, *Irish*, other foren and domestic Wars; yet they were constantly disbanded as soon as the occasion was over. And in all the Wars of *York* and *Lancaster*, whatever party prevail'd, we don't find they ever attempted to keep up a Standing Army. Such was the virtue of those times, that they would rather run the hazard of forfeiting their Heads and Estates to the rage of

of the opposit Party, than certainly inflave their Country, tho they themselves were to be the Tyrants.

Nor would they suffer our Kings to keep up an Army in *Ireland*, tho there were frequent Rebellions there, and by that means their Subjection very precarious; as well knowing they would be in *England* when called for. In the first three hundred Years that the *English* had possession of that Country, there were no Armies there but in times of War. The first Force that was establish'd was in the 14th of *Edward* the fourth, when 120 Archers on Horseback, 40 Horsemen, and 40 Pages were establish'd by Parliament there; which six Years after were reduc'd to 80 Archers, and 20 Spearmen on Horseback. Afterwards in *Henry* the Eighth's time, in the Year 1535, the Army in *Ireland* was 300; and in 1543, they were increased to 380 Horse and 160 Foot, which was the Establishment then. I speak this of times of Peace: for when the *Irish* were in Rebellion, which was very frequent, the Armies were much more considerable. In Queen *Mary*'s time the Standing Forces were about 1200. In most of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign the *Irish* were in open Rebellion; but when they were all suppress'd, the Army establish'd was between 1500 and 2000: about which number they continued till the Army rais'd by *Strafford* the 1st of *Charles* the 1st.

In the Year 1603 dy'd Queen *Elizabeth*, and with her all the Virtue of the *Plantagenets*, and the *Tudors*. She made the *English* Glory sound thro the whole Earth: She first taught her Country the advantages of Trade; set bounds to the Ambition of *France* and *Spain*; assist'd the *Dutch*, but would neither permit them or *France* to build any great Ships; kept the Keys of the Rivers *Maes* and *Scheld* in her own hands; and died with an uncontrol'd Dominion of the Seas, and Arbitress of Christendom. All this she did with a Revenue not exceeding 300000 pounds per Annum; and had but inconsiderable Taxes from her People.

No sooner was King *James* come to the Crown, but all the Reputation we had acquir'd in her glorious Reign was eclips'd, and we became the scorn of all Nations about us, contemned even by that State we had created, who insulted us at Sea, seiz'd *Amboyna*, *Polofoon*, *Seran*, and other Places in the *East-Indies*, by which they ingross'd that most profitable Trade of Spices; fish'd up-

on our Coasts without paying the customary Tribute, and at the same time prevail'd with the King to deliver up the Cautio-
nary Towns of *Brill*, *Ramkyns*, and *Flushing*, for a very small Consideration, tho' there were near six Millions Arrears. He squander'd the public Treasure, discontenanc'd all the great Men who were rais'd in the glorious Reign of his Predecessor, cut off Sir *Walter Raleigh's* Head, advanc'd Favorites of his own, Men of no Merit, to the highest Preferment; and to maintain their Profuseness, he granted them Monopolies, infinit Projects, prostituted Honors for Money, rais'd Benevolences and Loans without Authority of Parliament. And when these Grievances were complain'd of there, he committed many of the principal Members without Bail or Mainprise, as he did afterwards for presuming to address him against the *Spanish Match*. He pardon'd the Earl of *Somerset* and his Wife for Sir *Thomas Overbury's* Murder, after he had imprecated all the Curses of Heaven upon himself and his Posterity; and it was generally thought, because the Earl was Accessary to the poisoning Prince *Henry*. He permitted his Son-in-law to be ejected out of his Principalities, and the Protestant Interest to be run down in *Germany* and *France*, while he was bubled nine Years together with the hopes of the *Spanish Match*, and a great Fortune. Afterwards he made a dishonorable Treaty of Marriage with *France*, giving the Papists Liberty of Conscience: and indeed, as he often declared, he was no otherwise an Enemy to Popery, than for their deposing of Kings, and King-killing Doctrin. In *Ireland* he gave them all the Incouragement he durst; which Policy has bin follow'd by all his Successors since to this present Reign, and has serv'd 'em to two purposes: One is, by this they have had a pretence to keep up Standing Armies there to aw the Natives; and the other, that they might make use of the Natives against their English Subjects. In this Reign that ridiculous Doctrin of Kings being *Jure Divino* was coin'd, never before heard of even in the Eastern Tyrannies. The other parts of his Government had such a mixture of *Scharasmuchi* and *Harlequin*, that they ought not to be spoken of seri-
ously, as Proclamations upon every Trifle, som against talking of News; Letters to the Parliament, telling them he was an old and wise King; that State Affairs were above their reach, and therefore

therfore they must not meddle with them, and such like Trumpetry. But our happiness was, that this Prince was a great Coward, and hated the light of a Soldier ; so that he could not do much against us by open force. At last he died (as many have believed) by Poison, to make room for his Son *Charles the First.*

This King was a great Bigot, which made him the Darling of the Clergy ; but having no great reach of his own, and being govern'd by the Priests (who have bin always unfortunat when they have meddled with Politics) with a true Ecclesiastic Fury he drove on to the destruction of all the Liberties of *England*. This King's whole Reign was one continued Act against the Laws. He dissolv'd his first Parliament for presuming to inquire into his Father's Death, tho he lost a great Sum of Mony by it, which they had voted him : He entred at the same time into a War with *France* and *Spain*, upon the privat Piques of *Buckingham*, who managed them to the eternal Dishonor and Reproach of the English Nation ; witness the ridiculous Enterprizes upon *Cadiz* and the Isle of *Rhee*. He deliver'd *Pennington's* Fleet into the French hands, betray'd the poor *Rocbellers*, and suffered the Protestant Interest in *France* to be quite extirpated. He rais'd Loans, Excises, Coat and Conduct-mony, Tunnage and Poundage, Knight-hood and Ship-mony, without Authority of Parliament ; impos'd new Oaths on the Subjects, to discover the value of their Estates ; imprisoned great numbers of the most considerable Gentry and Merchants for not paying his Arbitrary Taxes ; som he sent beyond Sea, and the poorer sort he prest for Soldiers. He kept Soldiers upon free Quarter, and executed Martial Law upon them. He granted Monopolies without number, and broke the bounds of the Forests. He erected Arbitrary Courts, and inlarg'd others, as the High Commission-Court, the Star-Chamber, Court of Honor, Court of Requests, &c. and unspeakable Oppressions were committed in them, even to Men of the first Quality. He commanded the Earl of *Bristol* and Bishop of *Lincoln* not to com to Parliament ; committed and prosecuted a great many of the most eminent Members of the House of Commons for what they did there, som for no cause at all, and would not let them have the benefit of *Habeas Corpus* ; suspended and confin'd Arch-Bishop *Abbot*, because he would not license a

Sermon

Sermon that asserted Despotic Power, whatever other cause was pretended. He suspended the Bishop of *Glocester*, for refusing to swear never to consent to alter the Government of the Church; supported all his Arbitrary Ministers against the Parliament, telling them he wondred at the foolish impudence of any one to think he would part with the meanest of his Servants upon their account: and indeed in his Speeches, or rather Menaces, he treated them like his Footmen, calling them Undutiful, Seditious, and Vipers. He brought unheard of Innovations into the Church; preferred Men of Arbitrary Principles, and inclinable to Popery, especially those Firebrands, *Laud*, *Mountague*, and *Marianing*, one of whom had bin complain'd of in Parliament, another impeach'd for advancing Popery, and the third condemn'd in the House of Lords. He dispensed with the Laws against Papists, and both encourag'd and prefer'd them. He called no Parliament for twelve years together, and in that time govern'd as arbitrarily as the Grand Seignior. He abettet the *Irish Massacre*, as appears by their producing a Commission under the Great Seal of *Scotland*, by the Letter of *Charles the 2d* in favor of the Marquis of *Antrim*, by his stopping the Succors that the Parliament sent to reduce *Ireland* six months under the Walls of *Chester*, by his entring into a Treaty with the Rebels after he had ingaged his Faith to the Parliament to the contrary, and bringing over many thousands of them to fight against his People. It is endless to enumerat all the Oppressions of his Reign; but having no Army to support him, his Tyranny was precarious, and at last his ruin. Tho he extorted great Sums from the People, yet it was with so much difficulty, that it did him little good. Besides, he spent so much in foolish Wars and Expeditions, that he was always behind-hand; yet he often attempted to raise an Army.

Upon pretence of the *Spanish* and *French* War he rais'd many thousand Men, who liv'd upon free Quarter, and rob'd and destroy'd wherever they came. But being unsuccessful in his Wars abroad, and prest by the Clamors of the People at home, he was forc'd to disband them. In 1627 he sent over 30000 l. to *Holland* to raise 3000 German Horse, to force his arbitrary Taxes; but this matter taking wind, and being examin'd by the Parliament, Orders were sent to countermand them. In the 15th year
of

of his Reign he gave a Commission to *Strafford* to raise 8000 *Irish* to be brought into *England*: but before they could get hither, the *Scots* were in Arms for the like Oppressions, and marched into *Northumberland*, which forcing him to call a Parliament, prevented that design, and so that Army was disbanded. Soon after he rais'd an Army in *England* to oppose the *Scots*, and tamper'd with them to march to *London*, and dissolve the Parliament: but this Army being composed for the most part of the Militia, and the matter being communicated to the House, who immediatly fell on the Officers that were Members, as *Ashburnham, Wilmot, Pollard, &c.* the design came to nothing. After this there was a Pacification between the King and the *Scots*; and in pursuance of it both Armies were disbanded. Then he went to *Scotland*, and indeav'rd to prevail with them to invade *England*; but that not doing, he sent a Message to the Parliament, desiring their concurrence in the raising 3000 *Irish* to be lent to the King of *Spain*; to which the Parliament refused to consent, believing he would make another use of them. When he came back to *London*, he pick'd out 3 or 400 dissolute Fellows out of Taverns, gaming and brothel-Houses, kept a Table for them; and with this goodly Guard all arm'd, he entred the House of Commons, sat down in the Speaker's Chair, demanding the delivery of 5 Members: But the Citizens coming down by Land and Water with Musquets upon their Shoulders to defend the Parliament, he attemted no further. This so inrag'd the House, that they chose a Guard to defend themselves against future Insults, and the King soon after left *London*. Som time before this began the *Irish* Rebellion, where the *Irish* pretended the King's Authority, and shew'd the Great Seal to justify themselves; which, whether true or false, raised such a jealousy in the People, that he was forced to consent to leave the management of that War to the Parliament: yet he afterwards sent a Message to them, telling them he would go to *Ireland* in Person; and acquainted them, that he had issued out Commissions for raising 2000 Foot and 200 Horse in *Cheshire* for his Guard, which they protested against, and prevented it. By this we may see what Force was thought sufficient in his Reign to inslave the Nation, and the frequent Attempts to get it.

Then the Civil Wars broke out between him and his People, in which many bloody Battels were fought; two of the most considerable

derable were those of *Newbury* and *Naseby*, both won by new Soldiers, the first by the *London* Militia, and the latter by an unexperienc'd Army, which the King used to call in derision the *New Nodell*. And som years after, the Battel of *Worcester* was in a great measure won by the Country Militia, for which *Cromwel* discharged them with anger and contempt, as knowing them Instruments unfit to promote his Tyramical Designs. At last by the fate of the War the King became a Prisoner, and the Parliament treated with him while in that condition, and at the same time voted that som part of the Army should be disbanded, and others sent to *Ireland* to reduce that Kingdom; upon which the Army chose Agitators among themselves, who presented a Petition to both Houses, that they would proceed to settle the Affairs of the Kingdom, and declare that no part of the Army should be disbanded till that was don. But finding their Petition resented, they sent and seiz'd the King's Person from the Parliaments Commissioners, drew up a Charge of High Treason against eleven principal Members for indeavoring to disband the Army, entred into a privat Treaty with the King: but he not complying with their demands, they seized *London*; and notwithstanding the Parliament had voted the King's Concessions a ground for a future Settlement, they resolved to put him to Death, and in order thereto purged the House, as they called it, that is, placed Guards upon them, and excluded all Members that were for agreeing with the King; and then they cut off his Head.

After this they let the Parliament govern for five years, who made their Name famous thro the whole Earth, conquered their Enemies in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; reduced the Kingdom of *Portugal* to their own Terms; recovered our Reputation at Sea; overcame the *Dutch* in several famous Battels; secured our Trade, and managed the public Expences with so much frugality, that no Estates were gained by privat Men upon the public Miseries; and at last were passing an Act for their own Dissolution, and settling the Nation in a free and impartial Commonwealth; of which the Army being afraid, thought it necessary to dissolve them, and accordingly *Cromwel* next day called two Files of Musqueteers into the House, and pulled the Speaker out of the Chair, behaving himself like a Madman, vilifying the Members, and calling one a Whoremaster, another a Drunkard, bidding

bidding the Soldiers take away that fools bauble the Mace; and so good night to the Parliament.

When they had don this Act of violence, the Council of Officers set up a new form of Government, and chose a certain number of Persons out of every County and City of *England, Scotland and Ireland*: and these they invested with the Supreme Power, but soon after expelled them, and then *Cromwel* set up himself, and framed a new Instrument of Government by a Protector and a House of Commons, in pursuance of which he called a Parliament. But they not answering his Expectations, he excluded all that would not subscribe his Instrument; and those that remained, not proving for his purpose neither, he dissolved them with a great deal of opprobrious Language. He then divided *England* into several Districts or Divisions, and placed Major Generals or Intendents over them, who governed like so many Bashaws, decimating the Cavaliers, and raising Taxes at their pleasure. Then forsooth he had a mind to make himself King, and called another Parliament to that purpose, after his usual manner, excluding such Members as he did not like. To this Assembly he offered another Instrument of Government, which was by a Representative of the People, a 2d House composed of 70 Members in the nature of a House of Lords, and a single Person; and left a Blank for what name he should be called, which this worthy Assembly filled up with that of King, addressed to *Cromwel* that he would be pleased to accept it, and gave him power to nominate the Members of the Other House. This the great Officers of the Army resented, for it destroyed all their hopes of being Tyrants in their turn, and therefore addressed the Parliament against the Power and Government of a King, which made *Cromwel* decline that Title, and content himself with a greater Power under the name of Protector. Afterwards he nam'd the *Other House*, as it was called, for the most part out of the Officers of the Army; but even this Parliament not pleasing him, he dissolved them in a fury, and govern'd the Nation without any Parliament at all till he died.

After his death the Army set up his Son *Richard*, who called a new Parliament; but their proceedings being not agreeable to

the humor of the Soldiery, they forced the Protector to dissolve them : then they deposed him, and took the power into their own hands ; but being unable to wield it, they restored the Commonwealth, and soon after expelled them again, because they would not settle the Military Sword independent of the Civil : then they governed the Nation by a Council of War at Wallingford-House, and chose a Committee of Safety for the executive part of the Government ; but that Whim lasted but a little time before they chose Conservators of Liberty ; and that not doing neither, they agreed that every Regiment should choose two Representatives, and this worthy Council should settle the Nation ; when they met, sometimes they were for calling a new Parliament, sometimes for restoring the old, which was at last done. By this means all things fell into Confusion, which gave Monk an opportunity of marching into England, where he acted his part so dexterously, that he re-star'd the King with part of that Army which had cut off his Father's Head.

This is a true and lively Example of a Government with an Army ; an Army that was raised in the cause, and for the sake of Liberty ; composed for the most part of Men of Religion and Sobriety. If this Army could commit such violences upon a Parliament always successful, that had acquired so much Reputation both at home and abroad, at a time when the whole People were trained in Arms, and the Pulse of the Nation beat high for Liberty ; what are we to expect if in a future Age an ambitious Prince should arise with a dissolute and debauched Army, a flattering Clergy, a prostitute Ministry, a Bankrupt House of Lords, a Pensioner House of Commons, and a slavish and corrupted Nation ?

By this means came in Charles the Second, a luxurious effeminate Prince, a deep Dissembrler, and if not a Papist himself, yet a great favorer of them : but the People had suffered so much from the Army, that he was received with the utmost Joy and Transport. The Parliament in the Honymoon passed what Laws he pleased, gave a vast Revenue for life, being three times as much as any of his Predecessors ever enjoyed, and several Millions besides to be spent in his Pleasures. This made

than his own valet ~~hope~~ of Arbitrary Power than any that went before him ; and in order to this debauched and enervated the whole Kingdom. His Court was a scene of Adulteries, Drunkenness, and Irreligion, appearing more like Stews, or the Feasts of *Bacchus*, than the Family of a Chlef Magistrate : and in a little time the Contagion spread thro the whole Nation, that it was out of the fashion not to be lewd, and scandalous nor to be a public Enemy : which has bin the occasion of all the Miseries that have since happened, and I am afraid will not be extinguished but by our ruin. He was no sooner warm in his Seat, but he rejected an advantageous Treaty of Commerce which Oliver made with *France*, as don by a Murper ; suffer'd the *French* to lay Impositions upon all our Goods, which amount ed to a Prohibition, insomuch that they got a Million a year from us in the overbalance of Trade. He sold that important Fortress of *Dunkirk*, let the *French* seize *St. Christopher's* and other places in North America.

He began a foolish and unjust War with the *Dutch* ; and tho the Parliament gave him vast Sums to maintain it, yet he spent so much upon his Vices, that they got great advantages of us, and burnt our Fleet at *Chatham*. At last he made as dishonorable a Peace with them, as he had don a War ; a perpetual reproach to our Country, that our Reputation at Sea should be sunk to so low an eb as to be baffled by that Nation, who but a few years before had sent a blank Paper to the Parliament, to prescribe to them what Laws they pleased. During this War the City of *London* was fired, not without violent suspicions that the Fireballs were prepared at *Whitehall*. Soon after this he entred into the Triple Alliance to oppose the growing greatness of *France*, and received a great Sum from the Parliament to maintain it, which he made use of to break the same League ; sent Mr. *Coventry* to *Sweden* to dissolve it ; and entred into a strict Alliance with *France*, which was sealed with his Sister's blood. In conjunction with them he made a new War upon *Holland*, to extirpat Liberty and the Protestant Religion ; but knowing the Parliament were averse to the War, and would not support him in it, he attempted before any War declared to seize their *Sixna* Fleet, shut up the Exchequer, and became so mean as to be a Pensioner

ner to France, from whence his Predecessors with Swords in their hands had so often exacted Tribute. He not only suffered, but assisted them to arrive at that pitch of Greatness, which all Europe since hath sufficiently felt and lamented. He sent over ten thousand Men to assist in subduing Flanders and Germany, by whose help they did several considerable Actions. He sent them Timber, Seamen, Ship-Carpenters, and Models, contrary to the Policy of all Nations; which rais'd their Naval Force to a degree almost equal to our own: and for their exercise, he suffered them to take multitudes of English Ships by their Privateers, without so much as demanding satisfaction.

During this War, he issued out a Declaration suspending the Penal Laws, which appears to be designed in favor of the Papists, by his directing a Bill afterwards to be stolen away out of the House of Lords, for indulging Protestant Dissenters, whom he persecuted violently most of his Reign, while he both countenanced and preferred Papists, broke the Act of Settlement in Ireland, restored them to their Estates, issued forth a Proclamation giving the Papists liberty to inhabit in Corporations, and married the Duke of York not only to a Papist, but one in the French Interest, notwithstanding the repeated Addresses of the Parliament to the contrary. It was in this Reign that that cursed and detestable Policy was much improved of bribing Parliaments, by distributing all the great Imployments in England among them, and supplying the want of places with Grants of Lands and Mony. No Man could be preferred to any Imployment in Church or State, till he had declared himself an open Enemy to our Constitution, by asserting Despotic Power under that nonsensical Phrase of *Passive Obedience*, which was more preach'd up than all the Laws of God and Man. The Hellish Popish Plot was stifled, proved since too true by fatal experience; and in the room of it Protestant ones were forged, and Men trappan'd into others, as the Meal-Tub, *Fitz Harris's*, the *Rye-House*, *Newmarket*, and *Black-Hearb* Plots: and by these Pretences, and the help of packt Judges and Juries, they butchered som of the best Men in England, set immoderat Fines upon others, gave probable suspicion of cutting the Lord *Essex's* Throat: and to finish our destruction, they took away the Charters,

ters], as fast as they were able; of all the Corporations in England, that would not choose the Members prescribed them.

But he durst not have dreamt of all these Violations if he had not had an Army to justify them. He had thoughts at first of keeping up the Parliament-Army, which was several times in debate. But Chancellor Hyde prevailed upon him by this Argument, that they were a body of Men that had cut off his Father's Head; that they had set up and pulled down ten several sorts of Government; and that it might be his own turn next. So that his fears prevailing over his ambition, he consented to disband them; but soon found how vain and abortive a thing Arbitrary Power would prove without an Army. He therefore try'd all ways to get one; and first he attempted it in Scotland, and by means of the Duke of Lauderdale, got an Act passed there, whereby the Kingdom of Scotland was obliged to raise 20000 Foot and 2000 Horse at his Majesty's Call, to march into any part of his Dominions; and this Law is in being at this day. Much about the same time he rais'd Guards in England (a thing unheard of before in our English Constitution) and by degrees increas'd them, till they became a formidable Army; for first they were but very few, but by adding insensibly more Men to a Troop or Company, and then more Troops or Companies to a Regiment, before the second Dutch War he had multiplied them to near 5000 Men. He then began that War in conjunction with France, and the Parliament gave him two Millions and a half to maintain it, with part of which Money he rais'd about 12000 Men, which were called the *Black-Heath Army* (appointing Marshal Shomberg to be their General, and Fitz Gerald an Irish Papist their Lieutenant-General) and pretended he rais'd them to attack Holland; but instead of using them to that purpose, he kept them encamped upon *Black-Heath*, hovering over the City of London, which put both the Parliament and City in such confusion, that the King was forced at last to disband them. But there were several accidents contributed to it: First the ill success he had in the War with the Dutch, such Gallantries being not to be attenited but in the highest Raptures of Fortune: Next, the never to be forgotten Generosity of that great Man General Shomberg, whose mighty Genius scorn'd so ignoble

igneble an Action as to put Chains upon a free People; and last of all, the Army themselves mutinied for want of Payes which added to the ill Humors that were then in the Nation, made the King willing to disband them. But at the same time, contrary to the Articles of Peace with the Dutch, he continu'd ten thousand Men in the French Service, for the most part under Popish Officers, to be season'd thereto in slavish Principles, that they might be ready to execute any Commands when they were sent for ever. The Parliament never met, but they address'd the King to recal these Forces out of France, and disband them; and several times prepar'd Bills to that purpose, which the King always prevented by a Prorogation; but at last was prevail'd upon to issue forth a Proclamation to recal them, yet at the same time supply'd them with Recruits, encourag'd some to go voluntarily into that Service, and pres'd, imprison'd, and carri'd over others by main Force: besides, he only disbanded the new rais'd Regiments, and not all them neither, for he kept up in England five thousand eight hundred and ninety privat Men, besides Officers, which was his Establishment in 1673.

The King having two great designs to carry on together, viz. Popery and Arbitrary Power, thought this Force not enough to do his Business effectually; and therefore cast about how to get a new Army, and took the most plausible way, which was pretending to enter into a War with France; and to that purpose sent Mr: Thyn to Holland, who made a strict League with the States: and immediatly upon it the King call'd the Parliament, who gave him 1200000 Pounds to enter into an actual War, with which Mony he rais'd an Army of between twenty and thirty thousand Men within less than forty Days, and sent part of them to Flanders. At the same time he continued his Forces in France, and took a Sum of Mony from that King to assist him in making a privat Peace with Holland: So that instead of a War with France, the Parliament had given a great Sum to raise an Army to enslave themselves. But it happen'd about this time that the Popish Plot broke out, which put the Nation into such a Ferment, that there was no stemming the Tide; so that he was forc'd to call the Parliament, which met the 23d of October

78, who immediately fell upon the Popish Plot; and the Land Army. Besides, there were discovered 17 Commissions granted to Papists to raise Men, countersigned J. Will — son; for which, and saying that the King might keep Guards if he could pay them, he was committed to the Tower. This so irrag'd the Parliament, that they immediately proceeded to the disbanding of the Army, and pass'd an Act that all rais'd since the 29th of September 1678 should be disbanded, and gave the King 693388 pounds to pay off their Arrears, which he made use of to keep them up, and dissolv'd the Parliament; but soon after call'd another, which purſu'd the same Course, and pass'd a ſecond Act to disband the Army, gave a new Sum for doing it, di-reſted it to be paid into the Chamber of London, appointed Commissioners of their own, and paſt a Vote, That the conuinante of any Standing Forces in this Nation other than the Militia, was illegal, and a great Grievance and vexation to the People; so that Army was disbanded. Besides this, they complain'd of the Forces that were in France, and addreſſed the King again to re-cal them, which had ſome Effect; for he ſent over no more Recruits, but ſuffer'd them to wear out by degrees. The Establishment upon the Diſsolution of this Army, which was in the Year 1678, were 3650 privat Soldiers, besides Officers. From this time he never agreed with his People, but diſſolved three Parliaments following for inquiring into the Popish Plot; and in the four last Years of his Reign, all'd in one at all. And to crown the Work, Tangier is demolifh'd, and the Garifon brought over, and plac'd in the moſt conſiderable Ports in England; which made the Establishment in 848482 privat Men, besides Officers. It's obſervable in this King's Reign, that there was not one ſessions but his Guards were attack'd, and never could get the leaſt Countenance from Parliament; but to be even with them, the Court as much diſcourteſie'd the Militia, and never would ſuffer it to be made uſeful. Thus we ſee the King huſ-banded a few Guards ſo well, that in a ſmall number of Years they grew to a formidable Army, notwithstanding all the en-deavours of the Parliament to the contrary; ſo difficult it is to prevent the growing of an Evil, that doſ not receive a check in the beginning.

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He increas'd the Establishment in *Ireland* to 7700 Men, Officers included; wheras they never exceed'd in any former Reign 2000, when there was more occasion for them: the *Irish* not long before having bin intirely reduced by *Cromwell*, and could never have held up their Heads again without his Countenance. But the truth of it was, his Army was to support the *Irish*, and the fear of the *Irish* was to support his Army.

Towards the latter end of this King's Reign the Nation had so intirely lost all sense of Liberty, that they grew fond of their Chains; and if his Brother would have suffer'd him to have liv'd longer, or had followed his Example, by this time we had bin as great Slaves as in *France*. Bot it was God's great Mercy to us that he was made in another Mould. Imperious, Obstinate, and a Bigot, push'd on by the Counsels of *France* and *Rome*, and the violence of his own Nature; so that he quickly sun himself out of breath. As soon as he came to the Crown, he seiz'd the Customs and Excise without Authority of Parliament: He pick'd out the Scum and Scandals of the Law to make Judges upon the Bench; and turn'd out all that would not sacrifice their Oaths to his Ambition, by which he discharg'd the Lords out of the *Tower*, inflicted those barbarous Punishments on Dr. *Oates*, Mr. *Johnson*, &c. butcher'd many hundreds of Men in the *West* after they had bin trapan'd into a Confession by promise of Pardon, murder'd *Cornish*, got the Dispensing Power to be declar'd in *Westminster-Hall*, turn'd the Fellows of *Magdalen-College* out of their Freeholds to make way for a Seminary of Priests, and hang'd Soldiers for running away from their Colors. He erected the Ecclesiastical Commission, suspended the Bishop of *London*, because he would not inflict the same Punishment upon Dr. *Sharp* for preaching against Popery. He closeted the Nobility and Gentry, turn'd all out of Imployment that would not promise to repeal the Test, put in Popish Privy-Counsellors, Judges, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Justices of Peace; and to get all this confirm'd by the shew of Parliament, he prosecuted the Work his Brother had begun in taking away Charters, and new model'd the Corporations by a sort of Vermin call'd Regulators. He receiv'd a Nuntio from *Rome*, and sent an Ambassador thither.

thither. He erected a Popish Seminary at the *Savoy* to pervert Youth, suffer'd the Priests to go about in their Habits, made Tyrconnel Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, turn'd all the Protestants out of the Army and most of the Civil Employments there, and made Fitton (a Papist, and one detected for Perjury) Chancellor of that Kingdom. He issu'd out a Proclamation in *Scotland*, wherin he asserted his Absolute Power, which all his Subjects were to obey without reserve; a Prerogative I think, never claim'd by the Great *Turk*, or the *Mogul*. He issu'd out a Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, order'd it to be read in all Churches, and imprison'd and try'd the seven Bishops because they humbly offer'd their Reasons in a Petition against it: and to consummat all, that we might have no hopes of retrieving our Misfortunes; he impos'd a counterfeit Prince of *Wales* upon the Nation.

Soon after he came to the Crown, the Duke of *Monmouth* landed, and in a few weeks got together six or seven thousand Men: but they having neither Arms or Provisions, were easily defeated by not many more than 2000 of the King's Troops. Which leaves a sad prospect of the consequence of a Standing Army: for here was a Prince, the Darling of the common People, fighting against a bigotted Papist that was hated and abhor'd by them, and yet defeated by so small a number of Men, and many of them too his Friends; such is the force of Authority. King *James* took occasion from hence to increase his Army to between fifteen and sixteen thousand Men, and then unmask'd himself, call'd his Parliament, and in a haughty Speech told them, He had increas'd his Army, put in Officers not qualifi'd by the Test, and that he would not part with them. He ask'd a Supply, and let them know he expected their compliance. This was very unexpected to those Loyal Gentlemen, who had given him such a vast Revenue for Life, who refus'd to take any Security but his Majesty's never-failing Word for the Protestant Religion, and indeed had don, for him whatever he ask'd; which yet was not very extraordinary, since he had the choosing of most of them himself. But even this Parliament turn'd short upon an Army: which puts me in mind of a saying of *Macchiavel*, viz. *That it is as hard*

hard a matter for a Man to be perfectly bad as perfectly good; tho if he had liv'd at this time, I believe he had chang'd his Opinion. The Court labor'd the matter very much; and to shew that good Wits jump, they told us that *France* was grown formidable, that the *Dutch* Forces were much increas'd, that we must be strong in proportion for the preservation of our selves and *Flanders*, and that there was no dependence upon the Militia. But this shallow Rhetoric would not pass upon them. They answer'd, that we had defended our selves for above a thousand Years without an Army; that a King's truest Strength is the Love of his People; that they would make the Militia useful, and order'd a Bill to be brought in to that purpose. But all this serv'd only to fulfil their Iniquity; for they had don their own Busines before, and now he would keep an Army up in spite of them: so he prorogu'd them, and call'd no other Parliament during his Reign; but to frighten the City of *London*, kept his Army encamp'd at *Hounslow Heath* when the Season would permit, which put not only them but the whole Nation into the utmost Terror and Confusion. Towards the latter end of his Reign he had increas'd his Army in *England* to above twenty thousand Men, and in *Ireland* to eight thousand seven hundred and odd.

This King committed two fatal Errors in his Politics. The first was his falling out with his old Chronies the Priests, who brought him to the Crown in spite of his Religion, and would have supported him in Arbitrary Government to the utmost; nay, Popery (especially the worst part of it, viz. the Domination of the Church) was not so formidable a thing to them, but with a little Cookery it might have bin rendred palatable. But he had Priests of another sort that were to rise upon their Ruins; and he thought to play an easier Game by caressing the Dissenters, employing them, and giving them Liberty of Conscience: which kindness lookt so preposterous, that the wise and sober Men among them could never heartily believe it, and when the Prince of *Orange* landed, turn'd against him.

His second Error was the disobliging his own Army, by bringing over Regiments from *Ireland*, and ordering every Company

pany to take in so many *Irish* Papists ; by which they plainly saw he was reforming his Army, and would cashier them all as fast as he could get Papists to supply their room. So that he violated the Rights of the People, fell out with the Church of *England*, made uncertain Friends of the Dissenters, and disoblig'd his own Army ; by which means they all united against him, and invited the Prince of *Orange* to assist them : which Invitation he accepted, and landed at *Torbay* the 5th of *November* 1688. publishing a Declaration, which set forth all the Oppressions of the last Reign [but the keeping up a Standing Army] declared for a free Parliament, in which things were to be so settled that there should be no danger of falling again into Slavery, and promis'd to send back all his foren Forces as soon as this was don.

When the News of his Landing was spread thro *England*, he was welcom'd by the univerſal Acclamations of the People. He had the Hands, the Hearts, and the Prayers of all honest Men in the Nation : Every one thought the long wish'd for time of their Deliverance was com. King *James* was deserted by his own Family, his Court, and his Army. The Ground he stood upon mouldred under him ; so that he sent his Queen and Foundling to *France* before him, and himself followed soon after. When the Prince came to *London*, he disbanded most of those Regiments that were rais'd from the time he landed ; and King *James*'s Army that were disbanded by *Feverham*, were order'd to repair all again to their Colors : which was thought by som a false step, believing it would have bin more our Interest to have kept those Regiments which came in upon the Principle on which this Revolution is founded, than Forces that were rais'd in violation of the Laws, and to support a Tyrannical Government : besides, the miserable Condition of *Ireland* requir'd our speedy Assistance, and these Men might have bin trusted to do that work.

Within a few days after he came to Town, he summon'd the Lords, and not long after the Members of the three last Parliaments of King *Charles* the 2^d, and was address'd to by both Houses to take upon him the Administration of the Government, to take into his particular care the then present

Condition of Ireland, and to issue forth Circulatory Letters for the choosing a Convention of Estates. All this time Ireland lay bleeding, and Tyrone was raising an Army, disarming the Protestants, and dispossessing them of all the Places they held in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught: which occasion'd frequent Applications here for Relief, tho' it was to send them but one or two Regiments; and if that could not be don, to send them Arms and Commissions, which in all probability would have made the Reduction of that Kingdom very easie: yet tho' the Prince's and King James his Army were both in England, no relief was sent, by which means the Irish got possession of the whole Kingdom but Londonderry and Lankilling, the former of which Towns shut up its Gates the ninth of December, declaring for the Prince of Orange, and address'd for immediat Relief, yet could neither get Arms or Ammunition till the 20th of March; and the Forces that were sent with Cunningham and Richards arriyed not there till the 15th of April, and immediatly after deserted the Service, and came back again, bringing Lundy the Governor before appointed by his Majesty with them, and alledg'd for their Excuse, that it was impossible to defend the Town. But notwithstanding this Treachery, such was the resolution of the Besieged, that they continu'd to defend themselves with the utmost bravery, and sent again for Relief, which under Kirk came not to them till the 7th of June; nor were these poor Creatures actually reliev'd till the 30th of July, tho' there appears no reason why he might not have don it when he first came into the Harbor, which was more than seven Weeks before. Thus we see the Resolution of these poor Men weari'd out all their Disappointments.

When the Convention met, they resolv'd upon twenty eight Articles, as the Preliminaries upon which they would dispose the Crown; but this design dwindleld into a Declaration of our Rights, which was in thirteen Articles, and the most considerable, viz. That the raising and keeping up a Standing Army in times of Peace is contrary to Law, had tag'd to it these words, without Authority of Parliament; as if the consent of the Parliament would not have made it Legal without those words, or that their Consent would make it less dangerous. This made

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the *Jacobites* say in those early days, that Tom-bvil Counsellors design'd to play the same game again of a Standing Army, and attributed unjustly the neglect of *Ireland* to the same Cause, because by that omission it was made necessary to raise a greater Army to reduce it, with which the King acquainted the Parliament the 8th of *March*, when speaking of the deplorable Condition of *Ireland*, he declar'd he thought it not advisable to attempt the reducing it with less than 20000 Horse and Foot. This was a bitter Pill to the Parliament, who thought they might have manag'd their share of the War with *France* at Sea; but there was no remedy, a greater Army must be rais'd, or *Ireland* lost; and to gild it; all the Courtiers usher'd in their Speeches with this Declaration, That they would be the first for disbanding them when the War was over; and this Declaration has bin made as often as an Army has bin debated since during the War, and I suppose punctually observ'd last Sessions. At last the thing was consented to, and the King issud forth Commissions for the raising of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons. In this Army very few Gentlemen of Estates in *Ireland* could get Employments, tho' they were in a miserable Condition here, and made their utmost Application for them; it being a common objection by som Colonels, that a Man had an Estate there, which in all likelihood would have made him more vigorous in reducing the Kingdom. It was long after this Army was rais'd, before they could be ready to be transported; and even then it was commonly said that *Schomberg* found many things out of order; and when they were at last transported, which was about the middle of *August*, they were not in a Condition to fight the Enemy, tho' lately baffled before *Londonderry*, especially their Carriages coming not to them till the 24th of *September*, when it was high time to go into Winter-Quarters. By this means the *Irish* got Strength and Courage, and three-fourths of our Army perish'd at the Camp at *Dundalk*.

But tho' our Army could do nothing, yet the Militia of the Country, almost without Arms or Clothes, performed Miracles witness that memorable Siege of *Londonderry*, the defeat of General *Mackay*, who was intrench'd in a Bog with ten thousand

thousand regular Troops, and attack'd by fifteen hundred In-niskilling men, defeated; himself made a Prisoner, and three thousand of his Men kill'd; and a great many other gallant Actions they perform'd, for which they were dismiss'd by Kirk with Scorn and Ignominy, and most of their Officers left to starve. Thus the War in *Ireland* was nurs'd up either thro Chance, Inadvertency, or the necessity of our Affairs (for I am unwilling to think it was Design) till at last it was grown so big, that nothing less than his Majesty's great Genius, and the usual Success that has always attended his Conduct, could have overcom it.

When the Parliament met that Winter, they fell upon the examination of the *Irish* Affairs; and finding Commissary *Sbales* was the cause of a great part of the Miscarriages, they address'd his Majesty that he would be pleas'd to acquaint the House who it was that advis'd the employing him, which his Majesty did not remember. They then address'd, that he would be pleas'd to order him to be taken into Custody, and it was don accordingly; upon which *Sbales* sent a Letter to the Speaker, desiring he might be brought over to *England*, where he would vindicat himself, and justify what he had don. Then the House address'd his Majesty again, that he might be brought over with all convenient speed; and the King was pleas'd to answer, that he had given such Orders already. Then the House refer'd the matter to a privat Committee; but before any Report made, or *Sbales* could be brought to *England*, the Parliament was prorogu'd, and after dissolv'd; and soon after he fell sick and died.

The neglect of *Ireland* this Year made it necessary to raise more Forces, and increase our Establishment, which afterwards upon pretence of invading *France* was advanc'd to eighty seven thousand six hundred ninety eight Men. At last by our great Armies and Fleets, and the constant expence of maintaining them, we were too hard for the Oeconomy, Skill, and Policy of *France*; and notwithstanding all our Difficulties, brought them to Terms both Safe and Honorable.

It not being to the purpose of this Discourse, I shall omit giving any account of the Conduct of our Fleet during this War,

War, how few Advantages we reap'd by it, and how many Opportunities we lost of destroying the French. Only thus much I will obferve, that tho' a great part of it may be attributed to the Negligence, Ignorance, or Treachery of inferior Officers, yet it could not so universally happen thro' the whole course of the War, and unpunish'd too, notwithstanding the clamors of the Merchants, and repeated complaints in Parliament, unless the cause had laid deeper: What that is, I shall not presume to enquire; but I am sure there has bin a very ill Argument drawn from it, viz. *That a Fleet is no security to us.*

As soon as the Peace was made, his Majesty discharg'd a great part of the foren Forces; and an Advertisement was publish'd in the Gazet, that ten Regiments should be forthwith disbanded; and we were told, as soon as it was don, that more should follow their example. But these Resolutions, it seems, were alter'd, and the modish Language was, that we must keep up a Standing Army. Their Arguments were turn'd topsy turvy: for as during the War the People were prevail'd upon to keep up the Army in hopes of a Peace; so now we must keep them up for fear of a War. The Condition of France, which they had bin decrying for many Years, was now magnifi'd: we were told, that it was doubtful whether the French King would deliver up any of his Towns; that he was preparing a vast Fleet upon the Lord knows what Design; that it was impossible to make a Militia useful; that the warlike King Jemmy had an Army of eighteen thousand Irish Hero's in France, who would be ready when call'd for; and that the King of Spain was dying. The Members of Parliament were discours'd with as they came to Town; 'twas whisper'd about, that the Whigs would be all turn'd out of Employments: a new Plot was said to be discover'd for murdering the King, and searches were made at Midnight thro' the whole City to the discovery of plenty of Fornication, but no Traitors. The Placemongers consult'd among themselves, and found by a wonderful Sympathy they were all of one Opinion; and if by any means they could get a few more to be of the same, the day was their own: so they were positive of success,

ces, and very sure they should carry it by above a hundred Voices.

The House had not sat a week, but this matter came to be debated ; and the question in the Committee was, *Whether all Forces rais'd since the year 80 should be disbanded ?* which was carried in the Affirmative, the Court being not able to bring it to a division ; and the next day when it was reported, they did not attempt to set aside the Vote, but to recommit it, upon pretence it tied the King to the old Tory Regiments, (tho' by the way, none of those Regiments have bin since disbanded) and som said they thought the Forces in 80 too many. I can safely say, tho' I had frequent discourse with many of them, yet I never heard any one of them at that time pretend to be for a greater force than this Vote left the King : but let what will be their reasons, it was carried against them, by a majority of 37, the Affirmatives being 185, and the Negatives 148. I will not here take notice of what som People have said, viz. That of the 148 who were for recommitting the Vote, 116 had Places, because I doubt the fact ; nor do I believe their Places would bias them.

This was a thorow Victory, and required great skill and address to retrieve. The fears of France were again multiplied ; twas said there was a privat Article that King James was to leave France, which the French refused to perform ; that Boufflers and the Earl of Portland had given one another the Lie ; that som of the latter's Retinue had bin kill'd ; that the French Ambassador was stop'd, the King of Spain dead, and abundance more to this purpose. The Club was set up at the R—, great Applications made, the Commission of the Excise was declared to be broke (by which nine Commissioners Places were to be disposed of, and above 40 Persons named for them) and many of the Country Gentlemen were gon home. Thus recruited, they were ready for a new Encounter : and since by the Rules of the House they could not set aside the former Vote directly, they would try to do it by a side wind ; which was by moving, that directions might be given to the Committee of Ways and Means to consider of a supply for Guards and Garrisons : but the other side, to obviate this, offered these words as an Amendment,

ment, viz: according to the Vote of the 21st of December. This matter was much labored, and the Gentlemen that were against the Army explain'd themselves, and declar'd they were not for obliging the King to the Regiments in 80, but that they insisted only on the number, and he might choose what Regiments he pleased. By this means they carried it, but not without great opposition (tho' I presume from none of those Gentlemen who declared in all Places they were for recommitting the former Vote only for the reasons before given) besides, they were forced to explain themselves out of a considerable part of it, for they allowed the King the Dutch Regiments, and the Tangierines; which in my opinion could not be well understood by the former Vote, the meaning of which seems to be, that the King should have all the Forces that Charles the 2^d had in 80 in England, and these were not then here; the Holland Regiments being paid by the States, and their Soldiers; and the others 500 Leagues off at Tangier. But all this advantage would not satisfy the Army-Gentlemen: for in the Committee they indeavoured again to set aside the Vote, by moving for a sum of 500000 pounds per annum for Guards and Garisons, without naming any certain number (which would have maintain'd above 20000) but this could not be carried; therfore they came to a sort of Composition, to have but 10000, wherof a great number were to be Horse and Dragoons; and the Sum given to maintain them was 350000 pounds: but notwithstanding this they moved afterwards for 3000 Marines (alleging that these were not a Land-Force, but a Water-Force) which was carried.

Here I will beg leave to observe one thing, that nothing would satisfy the Courtiers at the beginning of the Winter but to have the Forces establish'd by the Parliament, and upon other Terms they would not accept them; and in all Companies said, that any Minister that advis'd the King to keep them up otherwise, or any Officer that continued his Commission ought to be attainted of High Treason: about which I shall not differ with these Gentlemen, nor do I arraign them for altering their opinion; for perhaps they may conceive that a Vote to give 350000 pounds for Guards and Garisons, is a sufficient

Authority against Law to quarter Soldiers in all parts of *England*, as well out of Garisons, as in 'em, and as well at a distance from the King's Person, as about it.

Thus what our Courts for above a thousand years together had never Effrontery enough to ask ; what the Pensioner Parliament could not think of without astonishment ; what King James's Parliament (that was almost chosen by himself) could not hear debated with patience, we are likely to have the honor of establishing in our own age, even under a Deliverance.

Now we will examin how far they have complied with the Resolutions of the Houfe of Commons. Having so far gainted upon the first Vote by the means before related, 'twas not easy to be imagined but they would nicely perform the rest, without any art or evasion : but instead of this, they reform'd a certain number of Men out of every Troop and Company, and kept up all the Officers, who are the most essential and chargeable part of an Army, the privat Soldiers being to be rais'd again in a few days whenever they please. This is such a disbanding as every Officer would have made in his Company for his privat advantage, and always did in *Charles* the 2d's time, and even in this Reign when they were not in action : so that all the effect of such a Reform is to hinder the Officers from false Musters, and save the pay of a few common Soldiers.

But this would not satisfy the People, and therfore they disbanded som Regiments of Horse, Foot and Dragoons, and thought of that profound Expedient of sending a great many more to *Ireland* ; as if our grievance was not the fear of being enslav'd by them, but lest they should spend their Money among us. I am sorry the Nation is grown so contemptible in these Gentlemens opinions, as to think that they can remove our fears of a Standing Army by sending them threefcore miles off, from whence they may recall them upon a few days notice. Nay an Army kept in *Ireland*, is more dangerous to us than at home : for here by perpetual converse with their Relations and Acquaintance, som few of them perhaps may warp towards their Country ; wheras in *Ireland* they are kept as it were in a Garrison, where they are shut up from the communication of their Countrymen, and may be nurs'd up in another Interest. This is so true,

true, that 'tis a common Policy among Arbitrary Princes often to shift their Soldiers Quarters, lest they should contract friendship among the Natives, and by degrees fall into their Interest.

It may be said perhaps, That the People of *Ireland* will pay them; which makes the matter so much the worse, for they are less likely to have any regard to their Country. Besides, if we consider the Lords Justices Speech to that Parliament, wherin they are let know that his Majesty *EXPECTS* that they will continue the Subsistence to the disbanded Officers, and support the present Establishment (which by the way is near three times as great as *Charles* the 2d's) and this without any other ceremony or qualification of Time (with which his Majesty was pleas'd to express himself to his *English* and *Scotch* Parliaments) we may be convinc'd that they are not in a condition to dispute this matter; especially at a time when they apprehend Hardships will be put upon them in relation to their Trade: and therfore we may be sure they will gratify the Court to the utmost of their Power, in hopes, if they can't prevent the passing a Law against them, to obtain a connivance in the execution. We may add; by this means they will keep their Mony in their own Country, a great part wherof came formerly to *England*, and have an opportunity of returning the Complement we design'd them last Year, if we don't prevent it by disbanding the Army there, as *Strafford's* Army in *Ireland* was formerly in the 15th of *Charles* the first, and lately another in 78 by our *English* Parliaments.

I can't avoid taking notice here, how different the modish Sentiments are in *Ireland* and *England*: for there the Language is, We must comply with the Court in keeping up the Army, or otherwise the Woollen Manufacture is gon; and here the Men in fashion tell us, that an Army must be kept in *Ireland* to destroy the Woollen Manufacture, and execute the Laws we make against them; and in order to it the People of *Ireland* are to pay them.

This project of sending Men to *Ireland* was so transparent, that they durst not rely upon it; and therfore they told us, that as fast as Mony could be got, they would disband more

Regiments. The People were in great expectation when it would be don, and several times it was taken notice of in Parliament; and the Courtiers always assur'd them that nothing hindred it but the want of Mony to pay them off. 'Twas confidently said in all public places, that eighteen Regiments more would be disbanded, and the Regiments were nam'd; and I have heard it with great Assurance affirm'd by the Agents and Officers themselves, that the King had sign'd it in Council. Thus the Sessiion was worn out, till the House of Commons tir'd with Expectation, address'd his Majesty, *That he would be pleas'd to give order that a List be laid before the House of the Army disbanded, and intended to be disbanded, and of the Officers Names who are to have half pay;* and his Majesty was pleas'd to answer, *That he would comply with the desires of the House as soon as conveniently he could:* but the Parliament sitting not above a Month afterwards, his Majesty sent them no farther answer.

At last the Parliament rose, and instead of disbanding they brought over a great many foreign Regiments, and sent them to Ireland, as well as three more English ones. But even all this would not bring their Army in England down to ten thousand Men; so that they made another Reform, and since have incorporated the Officers of the disbanded Regiments in Ireland into the Standing Troops, by which means they have got an Army of Officers: wheras if these Gentlemen design their Army to defend us against a sudden Invasion, or to be in readiness against the King of Spain's Death, in my poor opinion they should have kept up the privat Soldiers, and disbanded all the Officers but such as are just necessary to exercise them; for Officers will be always ready to accept good Implyments, whereas the privat Soldiers will be very difficultly listed again in a new War, tho we all know they are easily to be got together when they are only to insult their Countrymen.

One good effect of this Army has already appear'd; for I presume every body has heard how prevatilng an Argument it was in the late Elections, *That if we choose such a Man, we shall be free from Quarters:* and I wish this Argument dos not every day grow stronger. Nay, who knows but in another Reign

Reign the Corporations may be told that his Majesty *expects* they will choose the Officers of the Army, and the Parliament be told that he *expects* they will maintain them?

But to set this matter in a full view, I will here put down the Establishment of King Charles the Second in 88, which was the foundation of the *Vote of the 11th of December*, as also his present Majesty's: and in this, as well as my other Computations, I do not pretend but I may be mistaken in many Particulars, tho I have taken what care I could not to be so; nor is it material to my purpose, so the variation from Truth is not considerable.

I shall also set down King William's Establishment as the Regiments were before the Reform, because all the Officers still remain, and a great part of the privat Soldiers, which I take to be in effect full Regiments; the rest being to be rais'd again in a few days, if they are design'd for home Service, but, as I said before, the hardest to be got if they are designed for Spain or Flanders. But herein if any Man differs from me, he may make his own deductions.

*The Establishment of Charles the 2d in England
in the Year Eighty.*

<i>Horse and Dragoons in England.</i>	<i>Troops and Companies.</i>	<i>Com-mis-Offi-cers.</i>	<i>Non-Com-mis.Of-ficers.</i>	<i>Private Men.</i>	<i>Total Number.</i>
Troops of Guards ——————	3	48	15	600	663
The Royal Regiment of Horse ——————	8	34	40	400	474
A Troop of Dragoons raised in July, 1680. ——————	1	4	8	40	52
Total Horse and Dragoons ——————	12	86	63	1040	1189

Foot in England.

Gentlemen Pensioners ——————	1	6	0	40	46
Yeomen of the Guard ——————	1	7	0	100	107
The first Regiment of Foot-Guards ——————	24	75	192	1440	1707
The Coldstream Regiment ——————	12	39	96	720	855
The Duke of York's Regiment ——————	12	39	96	630	765
The Holland Regiment ——————	12	39	96	600	735
Independent Companies ——————	26	78	208	1260	1546
Total Foot in England ——————	88	283	688	4790	5761

King

*King Charles the Second's Establishment in Ireland
in the Year Eighty.*

	Troops and Com- pa- nies.	Com- mis- sif. Offi- cers.	Non- Com- mis- sif. Of- ficers.	Private Men.	Total Number.
Troops of Horse	24	96	196	1080	1372

<i>His Foot in Ireland.</i>					
Yeomen of the Guard	1	3	0	60	63
A Regiment of Guards	12	40	99	1120	1259
Single Companies	74	222	444	4440	5166
Total Foot in Ireland	87	265	543	5620	6428

I have not here put down the Garrison of Tangier, which was about three thousand Men, because that place is now lost, and consequently wants no Garrison.

I will now set down his present Majesty's Establishment, and then compare them both together.

<i>Horse and Dragoons upon the English Establishment.</i>					
Three Troops of Horse Guards	3	48	15	600	663
One Troop of Dutch Guards	1	15	5	200	220
One Troop of Horse Grenadiers	1	11	20	180	211
Lord Oxford's Regiment	9	40	45	531	616
Lord Portland's Horse Dutch Regiment	9	42	54	603	699
Lumley's Regiment	9	40	45	531	616
	*				Woods.

	Troops and Com- pa- nies.	Com- mis- sion- Offi- cers.	Non- Com- mis- sion- Offi- cers.	Private Men.	Total Number.
Wood's	6	28	36	354	412
Arran's	6	28	36	354	412
Windham's	6	28	36	354	412
Schomberg's	6	28	36	354	412
Macclesfield's	6	28	36	354	412
Raby's Dragoons	8	37	72	480	589
Flood's Dragoons	8	37	72	480	589
Lord Effex's Dragoons	8	37	72	480	589
Total Horse and Dragoons in England	86	447	580	5855	6876

*Foot on the English Es-
tablishment.*

Gentlemen Pensioners	1	6	0	40	46
Yeomen of the Guard	1	7	0	100	107
Lord Rumney's four Battalions	28	99	222	2240	2563
Lord Cutt's two Battalions	14	51	112	1120	1283
The Blew Guards a Dutch Re- giment, four Battalions	26	96	208	2366	2670
Earl of Orkney's a Scotch Re- giment	26	88	208	1560	1656
Selwin's	13	44	104	780	928
Churchill's	13	44	104	780	928
Trelawny's	13	44	104	780	928
Earle's	13	44	104	780	928
Seymour's	13	44	104	780	928
Colt's	13	44	104	780	928
Mordan's	13	44	104	780	928
Sir David Collier's	13	44	104	780	928
Sir Charles Hero's Fusileers in Jersey	13	46	104	780	930
					<i>Collingwood's</i>

(33)

Mil'ty	Infantry	Cavalry	Artillery	Marines	Troops and Com- mission Officers	Com- mission Officers	Non- Com- mission Officers	Private Men.	Total Number.
Collingwood's					13	46	104	780	928
A Company at Upnor Castle					1	2	62	50	58
Total Foot in England					227	793	1796	15276	17865

Horse and Dragoons upon the Irish Establishment.

Lafson's	6	42	30	354	412
Langston's	6	42	30	354	412
Lord Gallaway's a French Regiment	9	113	45	331	689
Ross's Dragoons	8	37	72	480	589
Ecklins's	8	37	72	480	589
Cunningham's	8	37	72	480	589
Merton's a French Regiment	8	74	144	480	698
Total Horse and Dragoons in Ireland	53	338	465	3159	3962

Foot upon the Irish Establishment, with the disbanded Officers incorporated.

Fairfax's	13	66	104	780	950
Columbine's	13	66	104	780	950
Webb's	13	66	104	780	950
Granvill's	13	66	104	780	950
Brewer's	13	66	104	780	950
Jacob's	13	66	104	780	950
How's	13	66	104	780	950
Steward's	13	66	104	780	950
Hanmore's	13	66	104	780	950
Titcomb's	13	66	104	780	950
	F				Stanley's

	Troops and Com- pa- nies.	Com- mis- sion- Offi- cers.	Non- Com- mis- sion- Offi- cers.	Private Men.	Total Number.
Stanley's	13	66	104	780	950
Bridges's	13	66	104	780	950
Fr. Hamilton's	13	66	104	780	950
Ingoldsby's	13	66	104	780	950
Pisar's	13	66	104	780	950
Bellasis's	13	66	104	780	950
Gustavus Hamilton's	13	66	104	780	950
Tiffany's	13	66	104	780	950
Martoon's a French Regiment	13	83	104	780	967
Lamellioneer's a French Regiment	13	83	104	780	967
Belcastie's a French Regiment	13	83	104	780	967
Hols's Regiment in the West-Indies which is not upon the Irish Es- tablishment	13	44	104	780	928
Total Foot in Ireland	286	1481	2288	17160	20929

I will now compare both Establishments together.

Charles the 2d's Horse in Eighty-in England	72	86	63	1040	1189
His Foot in England	88	283	688	4790	5761
His Horse and Foot in England	100	369	751	5830	6950

His Establishment in Ireland.

His Horse in Ireland	24	96	198	1080	1372
His Foot in Ireland	87	265	543	5620	6428
His Horse and Foot in Ireland	111	361	739	6700	7800

(35)

the number of Dragoons and Foot soldiers in England and Ireland
will be increased to 12,000 men.

All his Army in England and Ireland.

	Troops and Companies.	Cav- alry and infantry Officers.	Non- com- missioned Offi- cers.	Com- manders.	Private Men.	Total Number.
His Horse in England and Ireland —	36	182	259	2120	2561	
His Foot in England and Ireland —	173	548	1231	10410	12189	
All his Army in England and Ireland	211	730	1490	12530	14750	

King William's Establishment.

His Horse in England —	86	441	580	5855	6876
His Foot in England —	227	793	1796	15276	17865
All his Forces in England —	313	1234	2370	21131	24741

His Establishment in Ireland.

His Horse in Ireland —	53	338	465	3159	3962
His Foot in Ireland —	286	1481	2288	17166	20929
All his Forces in Ireland —	339	1819	2753	20319	24891

All his Army in England and Ireland.

His Horse and Dragoons in Eng- land and Ireland —	139	779	1045	9014	10838
His Foot in England and Ireland —	513	2274	4084	32436	38794
All his Army in England and Ireland	652	3053	5129	41450	49632

So that his present Majesty in *England* and *Ireland* alone has, above three times as many Troops and Companies as Charles the Second had in the Year eighty, almost five times as many Commission Officers, near four times as many Non-Commission Officers; and when the Commanders shall have Orders to recruit their Companies, will have more than three times the number of common Soldiers, besides the disbanded Officers which are not

incorporated into other Regiments; and upon the Establishment they now stand, are as much Creatures to the Court, as if their Regiments were in being.

*His Majesty's Forces in Scotland, which in the Year
Eighty consisted of 2896 Men.*

	Troops and Com- pani- es.	Com- mis- sion Offi- cers.	No- Com- mis- sion Offi- cers.	Private Men.	Total Number.
The Troop of Guards	1	15	5	120	140
The Royal Regiment of Dragoons	8	37	72	320	429
Jedborough's Dragoons	6	27	54	240	321
The Royal Regiment of Foot Guards	16	51	128	912	1091
Rew's Fusileers	16	51	128	640	819
Collier or Hamilton's	16	51	128	640	819
Maitland's	16	51	128	640	819
In Garisons	4	12	24	295	331
All his Forces in Scotland	83	295	667	3807	4769

These Forces are as they are now reduc'd and allow'd by the Parliament of *Scotland*, for Reasons best known to themselves; which without doubt must be very good ones, since 'tis commonly said, that ten Privy Counsellors of that Kingdom, who appear'd against the Army, are turn'd out of the Council; which, if true, I presume will be a sufficient warning to our Gentlemen at home.

However, there is this use in the *Scotish Army*, that if the Parliament of *England* shall prevail'd on to think any Forces necessary, a lesser Number will be sufficient.

His

How many men did all the
His Majesty's Forces in Holland.

	Troops and Com- panies.	Com- missioned Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers.	Private Men.	Total Numbers.
Lawder's	13	44	104	780	928
William Collins	13	44	104	780	928
Murray's	13	44	104	780	928
Ferguson's	13	44	104	780	928
Stranaver's	13	44	104	780	928
All the Forces in Holland	78	264	624	4680	5568
So that his Majesty's whole Army consists of	813	3612	6420	49937	59969

Of these seven thousand, eight hundred, and seventy seven, are Foreigners, which is the first foreign Army that ever set foot in *England* but as Enemies.

Since the writing of this I am informed, that *Brudenall's* Regiment is in being, and that *Eppinger's* Dragoons are in *English Pay*, which if true, will make the whole Army sixty odd thousand Men: but in this as well as many other Parts of the List I may be mistaken, for which I hope I shall be excused, when I acquaint the Reader that I was forced to pick it out from accidental Discourses with Officers, having apply'd to my Lord *R*—'s Office without Success, tho I made such Interest for it as upon another occasion would not have bin refused.

If the Prince of *Orange* in his Declaration, instead of telling us that we should be settled upon such a foundation that there should be no danger of our falling again into Slavery, and that he would send back all his Forces as soon as that was done, had promis'd us that after an eight Years War (which should leave us in Debt near twenty Millions) we should have a Standing Army establish'd, a great many of which should be Foreigners, I believe few Men would have thought such a Revolution worth the hazard of their Lives and Estates: but his mighty Soul was above such abject thoughts as these; his Declaration was his own,

own, these paltry Designs are our Undertakers, who would shelter their own Oppressions under his Sacred Name.

I would willingly know whether the late King *James* could have inflaved us but by an Army, and whether there is any way of securing us from falling again into Slavery but by disbanding them. It was in that sense I understood his Majesty's Declaration, and therfore did early take up Arms for him, as I shall be always ready to do. It was this alone which made his assistance necessary to us, otherwise we had wanted none but the Hangman's.

I will venture to say, that if this Army dos not make us Slaves, we are the only People upon Earth in such Circumstances that ever escap'd it with the 4th part of their number. It is a greater force than *Alexander* conquer'd the East with, than *Cæsar* had in his Conquest of *Gaul*, or indeed the whole *Roman Empire*; double the number that any of our Ancestors ever invaded *France* with, *Agisilaus* the *Persians*, or *Huniades* and *Scanderbeg* the *Turkish Empire*; as many again as was in any Battel between the *Dutch* and *Spaniards* in forty Years War, or betwixt the King and Parliament in *England*; four times as many as the Prince of *Orange* landed with in *England*; and in short, as many as have bin on both sides in nine Battels of ten that were ever fought in the World. If this Army dos not inflave us, it is barely because we have a virtuous Prince that will not attempt it; and 'tis a most miserable thing to have no other Security for our Liberty, than the Will of a Man, tho' the most just Man living: for that is not a free Government where there is a good Prince (for even the most arbitrary Governments have had somtimes a Relaxation of their Miseries) but where it is so constituted, that no one can be a Tyrant if he would. *Cicerio* says, tho' a Master dos not tyrannize, yet 'tis a lamentable consideration that it is in his power to do so; and therfore such a Power is to be trusted to none, which if it dos not find a Tyrant, commonly makes one; and if not him, to be sure a Successor.

If any one during the Reign of *Charles the Second*, when those that were call'd *Whigs*, with a noble Spirit of Liberty, both in the Parliament House and in private Companies, oppos'd a few Guards as Badges of Tyranny, a Destruction to our Constitution,

tion, and the Foundations of a Standing Army: I say, if any should have told them that a Deliverer should command and rescue them from the Oppressions under which they then labor'd; that *France* by a tedious and consumtive War should be reduc'd to half the Power it then had; and even at that time they should not only be passive, but use their utmost Interest, and distort their Reason to find out Arguments for keeping up so vast an Army, and make the Abuses of which they had bin all their lives complaining, Precedents to justify those Proceedings; who-ever would have told them this, must have bin very regardless of his Reputation, and bin thought to have had a great deal of ill nature. But the truth is, we have lived in an Age of Miracles, and there is nothing so extravagant that we may not expect to see, when surly Patriots grow servil Flatterers, old Commonwealthsmen declare for the Prerogative, and Admirals against the Fleet.

But I wonder what Arguments in nature our Hirelings will think of for keeping up an Army this year. Good Reasons lie within a narrow Compas, and might be guessed at; but non-sense is infinit. The Arguments they chiefly insisted upon last year were, That it was uncertain whether the *French* King would deliver up any of his Towns if we disbanded our Army; that King *James* had 18000 Men at his devotion kept by the King of *France*; that a great Fleet was preparing there upon som unknown Design; that the King of *Spain* was dying; that there was no Militia settled; and that they would keep them up only for a year to see how the world went. This with a few Lies about my Lord *Portland's* and *Bouffier's* quarrelling, and som Prophesies of our being invaded in six months, was the substance of what was said or printed.

Now in fact the *French* King has deliver'd up *Girona*, *Rosas*, *Bliver*, *Barcelona*, and a great part of the Province of *Cataluña*. The Town and Province of *Luxemburg*, and the County of *Chiny*; the Towns of *Mons*, *Charleroy*, *Courtray*, and *Aeth* in the Spanish Provinces, to the King of *Spain*.

The Town of *Dinant* to the Bishop of *Liège*.
The Towns of *Pignerol*, *Cazal*, *Susa*, *Montmelian*, *Nice*, *Villa Franca*, all *Savoy*, and part of *Riometry* to the Duke of *Savoie*.
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The Cities of *Treves*, *Germersheim*, and the *Palatinate*; the County of *Spanheim*, *Veldenz*, and Dutchy of *Doubs*; the County of *Mombellian*, and som Possessions of *Burgundy*; the Forts of *Kiel*, *Friburg*, *St. Peterfort*, *Destole*; the Town of *Phillipsburg*, and most of *Alsace*, *Eberenborg*, and the Dutchy of *Lorrain* to the Empire: has demolished *Huntingen*, *Montroyal* and *Kernburg*.

He has delivered up the Principality of *Orange* to the King of *England*.

These are vast Countries, and contain in bigness as much ground as the Kingdom of *England*, and maintained the King of *France* above 100000 Men; besides, he had laid out vast Sums in the Fortifications he delivered up and demolished. Add to this, his Kingdom is miserably impoverished and depopulated by this War; his Manufactures much impaired; great numbers of Offices have bin erected, which like [Leeches draw away the Peoples blood; prodigious Debts contracted, and a most beneficial Trade with *England* lost. These things being considered, there can be little danger of their shewing overmuch wantonness, especially for som years: and yet still we must be bullied by the name of *France*, and the Fear of it must do what their Power could never yet effect: which is a little too gross, considering they were enslaved by the same means. For in *Lewis* the 11th's time, the *French* gave up their Liberties for fear of *England*, and now we must give up ours for fear of *France*.

Secondly, Most of King *James's* English and *Irish* Forces which we have bin so often threatened with, are disbanded; and he is said to subsist upon his Majesty's Charity, which will be a sufficient Caution for his good behaviour.

Thirdly, The *French* Fleet, which was another Bugbear, exceeded not this year 20 Sail, nor attempted any thing, thow we had no Fleet out to oppose them.

Fourthly, The King of *Spain* is not dead, nor in a more dangerous Condition than he has bin for som years; and we are not without hopes that his Majesty by his extraordinary Prudence has taken such care as to prevent a new War in case he should die.

Fifthly, As to the Militia, I suppose every Man is now satisfied

fied that we must never expect to see it made useful till we have disbanded the Army. I would not be here understood to throw the whole odium of that matter upon the Court ; for there are several other Parties in *England*, that are not over-zealous for a Militia. First, those who are for restoring K. James's Trum-
pery, and would have the Army disbanded, and no Force settled in the room of it. Next, there are a mongrel sort of Men who are not direct Enemies to the King, yet because their fancied merit is not rewarded at their own price, they are so shagreen that they will not let him have the Reputation of so noble an Establishment. Besides these, there are others that having no notion of any Militia but our own, and being utterly unac-
quainted with antient and modern History, think it impracticable : and som wretched things are against it because of the Charge ; whereas if their Mothers had taught them to cast ac-
count, they would have found out that 52000 Men for a month will be but the same charge to the Subject as four thousand for a year, supposing the pay to be the same ; and reckoning it to be a third part greater, it will be equivalent to the charge of 6000 : and if we should allow them to be out a fortnight longer than was designed by the last Bill for exercising in lesser Bodies, then the utmost Charge of such a Militia will be no more than to keep up 9000 Men the year round. None of the Parties I mention'd will openly oppose a Militia, tho they would be all glad to drop it : and I believe no body will be so hardy as to deny, but if the Court would shew as much vigor in prosecuting it, as they did last year to keep up a Standing Army, that a Bill would pass ; which they will certainly do if we disband the Army, and they think it necessary ; and if they do not, we have no reason to think an Army so. When they tell us we may be invaded in the mean time, they are not in earnest ; for we all know if the King of *France* has any designs, they look another way : besides, he has provided no Transports, nor is in any readiness to make an Invasion ; and if he was, we have a Fleet to hinder him ; nay, even the Militia we have in *London* and som other Counties, are moderately exercis'd : and I believe those who speak most contemtibly of them will allow 'em to have natural Courage, and as good Limbs as other People ; and

if they will allow nothing else, then here is an Army of a hundred or sixscore thousand Men, ready listed, regimented, hors'd and armed: and if there should be any occasion, his Majesty can put what Officers he pleases of the old Army over them, and the Parliament will be sitting to give him what Powers shall be necessary. We may add to this, that the disbanded Soldiers in all probability will be part of this body; and then what fear can there be of a scambling Invasion of a few Men?

I have avoided in this place discoursing of the nature of Militia's, that Subject having been so fully handled already; only thus much I will observe, that a Standing Army in Peace will grow more effeminat by living dissolutely in Quarters, than a Militia that for the most part will be exercised with hard labor. So that upon the whole matter, a Standing Army in Peace will be worse than a Militia; and in War a Militia will soon becom a disciplin'd Army.

Sixtly, The Army has bin kept up for a Year, which is all was pretended to; and notwithstanding their Prophecies, we have had no Invasion, nor danger of one.

Lastly, The Earl of Portland and Marshal Boufflers were so far from quarrelling, that perhaps no English Ambassador was ever received in France with more Honor.

But further, there is a Crisis in all Affairs, which when once lost, is never to be retrieved. Several Accidents concur to make the disbanding the Army practicable now, which may not happen again. We have a new Parliament, uncorrupted by the Intrigues of the Courtiers: besides, the Soldiers themselves hitherto have known little but the Fatigues of a War, and have bin so paid since, that the privat Men would be glad to be disbanded; and the Officers would not be very uneasy at it, considering they are to have half Pay, which we must not expect them hereafter when they have lived in Riot and Luxury. Add to this, we have a good Prince, whose Inclinations as well as Circumstances will oblige him to comply with the reasonable Desires of his People. But let us not flatter our selves, this will not be always so. If the Army should be continued a few years, they will be accounted part of the Prerogative, and 'twill be thought as great a violation to attempt the disbanding them, as

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the Guards in *Charles* the Second's time ; it shall be interpreted a design to dethrone the King, and be made an Argument for the keeping them up.

But there are other Reasons yet : The public Necessities call upon us to contract our charge, that we may be the sooner out of debt, and in a condition to make a new War ; and 'tis not the keeping great Armies on foot that will inable us to do so, but putting our selves in a capacity to pay them. We have had the experiance of this in eight years War ; for we have not bin successful against *France* in one Battel, and yet we have weighed it down by mere natural Strength, as I haxe seen a heavy Country Booby somtimes do a nimble Wrestler : and by the same Method (not our Policy, Oeconomy, or Conduct) we must encounter them hereafter, and in order to it should put our selves in such Circumstances, that our Enemies may dread a new Quarrel, which can be no otherwise don, but by lessening our Expences, and paying off the public Ingagements as fast as we are able. 'Tis a miserable thing to consider that we pay near 4000000*l.* a year upon the account of Funds, no part wheroft can be apply'd to the public Service, unless they design to shut up the *Exchequer* ; which would not be very prudent to own. I would therefore ask som of our Men of Management ; Suppose there should be a new War, how they propose to maintain it ? For we all now know the end of our Line, we have nothing left but a Land-Tax, a Poll, and som few Excises, if the Parliament can be prevailed upon to consent to them. And for once I will suppose, that all together, with what will fall in a Twelvemonth, will amount to 300000*l.* and a half, which is not probable ; and we will complement them, by supposing they shall not in case of a new War give above fourteen or fifteen *per cent.* for Premiums and Interest, then the Remainder will be 300000*l.* I believe I may venture to say, they will not be very fond of lessening the Civil List, and lose their Salaries and Pensions. Then if we deduct 700000 pound *per annum*, upon that account there will be 2300000 pound *per annum* for the use of the War, if the People pay the utmolt penny they are able ; so that the Question will not be as in the last War, how we shall carry it on against *France* at large, but how 2300000 pound shall be dispos-

ed of to the greatest advantage ; which I presume every one will believe ought to be in a good Fleet.

This leads me to consider what will be the best, if not the only way of managing a new War in case of the King of *Spain's* death, and a new Rupture with *France* ; and I will suppose the Nation to be as perfectly free from all incumbrances as before the War. Most men at this time of day, I believe, will agree with me that 'tis not our busines to throw Squibs in *Flanders*, send out vast Sums of Mony to have our Men play at boopeep with the *French*, and at best to have their brains beat out against stone Walls : but if a War is necessary there, 'tis our Interest to let the *Dutch* and *Germans* manage it, which is proper for their Situation, and let our Province be to undertake the Sea ; yet if we have not wit and honesty enough to make such a bargain with them, but that we bring our selves again to a necessity of maintaining Armies there, we may hire Men from *Germany* for half the price we can raise them here, and they will be sooner ready than they can be transported from hence, that Country being full of Men, all Soldiers inured to Fatigue, and serving for much les pay than we give our own : besides, we shall carry on the War at the expence of others blood, and save our own People, which are the strength and riches of all Governments ; we shall save the charge of providing for the Officers when the War is don, and not meet with such difficulties in disbanding them.

There are som Gentlemen that have started a new method of making War with *France*, and tell us it will be necessary to send Forces to *Spain* to hinder the *French* from possessing that Country ; and therfore we must keep them up here to be ready for that service : which by the way is acknowledging the Horse ought to be disbanded, since I presume they don't design to send them to *Spain*. But to give this a full Answer, I believe it is every ones opinion that there ought to be a strong Fleet kept up at *Cales*, or in the *Mediterranean*, superior to the *French* ; and then 'twill be easier and cheaper to bring the Emperor's Forces by the way of *Final* to *Spain*, than to send Men from hence : and they are more likely to be acceptable there, being of the same Religion, and Subjects to the House of *Austria* ; whereas 'tis

'tis to be feared our Men would be in as much danger from that bigotted Nation as from the *French*: besides, the King of *Portugal* is arming for his own defence, and a sum of Mony well disposed there, will enable him to raiſe double the Forces upon the spot as can be ſent from hence with the ſame charge.

But for once I will admit it neceſſary we ſhould ſend Forces both to *Flanders* and *Spain*; yet 'tis no confequence that we muſt keep up a Standing Army in *England* till that time coms. We may remember *Charles* the 2d rais'd between 20 and 30000 Men to fight againſt *France* in leſs than forty days; and the Regiments this King raiſed the firſt year of his Reigū were compleat-ed in a very ſhort time: for my own part I am of opinion, that a new Army may be raiſed, before Ships and Proviſions will be ready for their tranſportation, at leaſt if the management is no better than 'twas once upon a time; and perhaps it may happen that the King of *Spain* will not die in the ſummer time, and then we ſhall have the winter before us. We may add to this, that the King of *France* has diſbanded a great many men, that his Country now lies open in a great many places; that the *Germans* and *Dutch* keep great numbers of Men in conſtant pay; and in all probability there will be a Peace with the *Turks*: That *Portugal* and the *Italian* Princes muſt enter into the Confe-de-racy in their own defence; and that the *French* will lie under an equal neceſſity to raiſe Forces with a much leſs Country than in the former War, to oppoſe ſuſh a mighty Union of Princes, who will attack him upon the firſt attempt he makes upon *Spain*.

And after all, what's the mighty Advantage we propoſe by keeping this Force? Why forſooth, having a ſmall number of Men more (for the Officers will always be ready, and now a great part of the private Soldiers are to be rais'd in caſe of a new War) ready ſix Weeks ſooner to attack *France*. And I durſt almost appeal to theſe Gentlemen themſelves, whether ſo ſmall a Balance againſt *France* is equivalent to the hazard of our Liberties, deſtruſion of our Conſtitution, and the conſtant Ex-pence of keeping them up, to expeſt when the King of *Spain* will be pleaſed to die.

If theſe Gentlemen are reaſonably afraid of a new War, and don't uſe it as a Bugbear to fright us out of our Liberties, and to gain their

their little party-Ends, the way to bring the People into it heartily, is to shew them that all their Actions tend to the public Advantage, to lessen the National Expences, to manage the Revenue with the greatest frugality, to postpone part of their own Salaries, and not grow rich while their Country grows poor, to give their hearty Assistance for appropriating the *Irish* Lands gain'd by the Peoples Blood and Sweat to the public Service, as was promis'd by his Majesty, and not to shew an unhappy Wit in punishing som Men, and excusing others for the same fault, and spend three Months in Intrigues how to keep up a Standing Army to the dread of the greatest part of the Nation: for let them fancy what they please, the People will never consent to the raising a new Army till they are satisfied they shall be rid of them when the War is don; and there is no way of convincing them of that, but the disbanding these with willingness. When we see this don, we shall believe they are in earnest, and the People will join unanimously in a new War; otherwise there will always be a considerable part of the Nation (whatever personal Honor they have for his Majesty, or fears of *France*) that will lie upon the Wheels with all their weight, and do them more harm than their Army will do them good.

To conclude, we have a wise and virtuous Prince, who has always indeavor'd to please his People by taking those Men into his Councils which they have recommended to him by their own Choice; and when their Interest has declin'd, he has gratified the Nation by turning them out. I would therfore give this seafonable advice to those who were once call'd Whigs, that the way to preserve their Interest with his Majesty is to keep it with the People; that their old Friends will not desert them till they desert their Country, which when they do, they will be left to their own proper Merits: and tho I am not much given to believing Propheccys, yet I dare be a Prophet for once, and foretel that then they will meet with the fate of King *Phys.* and King *Ush.* in the Rehearsal, *Their new Masters will turn them off, and no Body else will take them.*

T H E E N D.

E R R A T A.

Pref. pag. 6. l. 8, 9. r. *the then King.*
P. 15. l. 25. for *four* r. *three.*
P. 36. l. 17. for *since* r. *and:*